GUIDE TO THE EE1 BULGARIA FILE

[This file is concerned with the people and culture of modern Bulgaria. Bulgaria is located on the Balkan peninsula with Rumania on the north, the Black Sea on the east, Turkey and Greece on the south, and Yugoslavia on the west. Northern tribes conquered the Slavonic people of Moesia in 679 A.D. From 1396 to 1878 Bulgaria was a Turkish province. In 1908 independence was attained. Bulgaria was allied with Germany in both World Wars and in 1947 adopted a constitution of a soviet people's republic type. The Bulgarian people are basically Slavic with some admixture of Turkish. The 1974 population estimate was 8,660,000. About 84% of the population belongs to the Greek Orthodox church. The capital is Sofia. The economy is predominantly agricultural. Industries are of minor importance. The major crops are wheat, corn, barley, oats and rye. The vast majority of the population is peasant with the settlement pattern being that of the agricultural village.

There are seven sources in the file, all of them in English, and numbered 1-4, 8-9, and 11. In addition, a section of 1: Niederle of the E16 Slavic Peoples file is included in category 101. It describes the physical anthropology of the Bulgar Slavs. 2: Sanders is an ethnographic report of life in the peasant village of Dragalevsty before and after World War II. It includes a section on the effect of Communism on the peasants. History, economics, and politics are discussed in sources 1, 3, 8, and 11. 4: Antonoff discusses the history of the functional role and political status of churches and religion from 865 to 1951. 9: Shishmanov is a study of the development of modern Bulgarian literature and its relationship to the development of nationalism. The file was processed in 1954-55.]